

Ref #	Hits	Search Query	DBs	Default Operator	Plurals	Time Stamp
S1	44	"6178455"	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2005/02/02 15:34
S2	35	("6178455").URPN.	USPAT	OR	OFF	2005/02/02 15:34
S3	35	("6178455").URPN.	USPAT	OR	OFF	2005/02/02 15:35

S4	139	("3985962" "4186380" "4207431" "4361851" "4475123" "4491983" "4528589" "4536791" "4577224" "4601028" "4633462" "4641304" "4672533" "4757460" "4771391" "4804248" "4858224" "4907224" "4912721" "4980886" "5012469" "5014125" "5050213" "5113499" "5131041" "5136690" "5142690" "5155590" "5157657" "5159592" "5166930" "5166931" "5181107" "5185860" "5195092" "5208665" "5214390" "5226120" "5235619" "5239540" "5251324" "5261044" "5271041" "5276789" "5278833" "5287351" "5295140" "5295244" "5303234" "5327554" "5333183" "5347304" "5361259" "5390181" "5404505" "5423003" "5423006" "5436909" "5440555" "5471399" "5473599" "5481542" "5483631" "5504921" "5515361" "5515418" "5517488" "5517502" "5517618" "5521925" "5533108" "5534913" "5535206" "5535403" "5553287" "5572640" "5586121" "5594798" "5595997" "5604528" "5608446" "5610910" "5612959" "5644706" "5650994" "5654746" "5675732" "5701465" "5706277" "5708655" "5710884" "5712897" "5720025" "5721780" "5724492" "5729682" "5737311" "5737316" "5751706" "5751707" "5751971" "5768280" "5790548" "5790806" "5793753" "5796718" "5799002" "5799016" "5805591" "5805596" "5808671" "5808886" "5812819" "5818845" "5824216" "5828655" "5828666" "5835696" "5841168" "5845001"	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR	OR	OFF	2005/02/02 15:35
Search History 1/24/05 1:25 AM 5828655 C:\Documents and Settings\j1and4\My Documents\EAST\Workspaces\10045267.wsp						

S5	45	"4757460"	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2005/02/02 15:37
S6	230038	dynamic	USPAT	OR	OFF	2005/02/02 15:39
S7	500918	dynamic\$5	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2005/02/02 15:43
S8	282723	dynamic\$4	USPAT	OR	OFF	2005/02/02 15:44
S9	230038	dynamic	USPAT	OR	OFF	2005/02/02 15:54
S10	11089	S8 and IP and address	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2005/02/02 15:56
S11	1254	S10 and probabilit\$2 and (network and (manag\$4 or monitor\$3))	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2005/02/02 15:58
S12	0	S11 and ("moving weighted mean average") and wireless	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2005/02/02 16:00
S13	552	S11 and wireless	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2005/02/02 16:31
S14	1	S13 and (IP adj server)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2005/02/02 16:03
S15	15	"6427170"	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2005/02/03 10:05
S16	14	("6427170").URPN.	USPAT	OR	OFF	2005/02/03 10:48
S17	0	("6804701").URPN.	USPAT	OR	OFF	2005/02/03 10:12
S18	1	determin\$4 adj total adj IP adj address	USPAT	OR	OFF	2005/02/03 10:49

S19	37	"5970477"	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2005/02/03 14:19
S20	128	"6012088"	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2005/02/03 14:24
S21	60	"5809423"	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2005/02/03 14:24
S22	13	"6147986"	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2005/02/15 15:09
S23	755	pool same (IP adj address)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2005/02/15 15:09
S24	20	S23 same total	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2005/02/15 15:09
S25	9	S24 and wireless	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2005/02/15 15:09
S26	4	S25 and @ad<"20011023"	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2006/01/17 12:41
S27	0	"total wireless ip address"	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2005/02/15 15:12
S28	0	"sum wireless ip address"	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2005/02/15 15:13

S29	15	"wireless ip address"	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2005/02/15 15:13
S30	10	S29 and @ad<"20011023"	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2005/02/15 15:13
S31	1402726	minimum near\$4 "IP address"	USPAT	OR	OFF	2005/02/16 09:31
S32	135	minimum same "IP address"	USPAT	OR	OFF	2005/02/16 09:31
S33	129	S32 and @ad<"20011023"	USPAT	OR	OFF	2005/02/16 10:20
S34	15	"6427170"	USPAT	OR	OFF	2005/02/16 10:21
S35	1	"6857018"	USPAT	OR	OFF	2005/02/16 11:12
S36	7	"6510153"	USPAT	OR	OFF	2005/02/16 11:12
S37	5565	guard adj band	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2005/02/17 10:33
S38	9	S37 and DHCP	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2005/02/17 10:33
S39	13555340	S38 @ad<"2001102301"	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2005/02/17 10:33
S40	7	S38 and @ad<"20011023"	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2005/02/17 10:35
S41	240	S37 and "IP" and address	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2005/02/17 10:36
S42	4	S37 same "IP address"	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2005/02/17 10:38

S43	2	S42 and @ad<"20011023"	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2005/02/17 10:37
S44	0	S37 same analsis	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2005/02/17 10:38
S45	78	S37 same analysis	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2005/02/17 10:38
S46	44	S45 and @ad<"20011023"	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2005/02/17 10:40
S47	2743	adjust\$4 and S37	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2005/02/17 10:42
S48	4126603	adjust\$4 near\$4 S37	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2005/02/17 10:42
S49	4126603	adjust\$4 near\$4 S37	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2005/02/17 10:43
S50	2651424	adjust near\$4 "guard band"	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2005/02/17 10:43
S51	1563515	S50 and @ad<"20011023"	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2005/02/17 10:43
S52	7	"6510153"	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2005/02/17 13:36
S53	2	priority adj "IP address"	USPAT	OR	OFF	2005/02/17 14:41

S54	45	"6178455"	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2005/06/20 09:53
S55	36	("6178455").URPN.	USPAT	OR	OFF	2005/06/20 09:53
S56	36	("6178455").URPN.	USPAT	OR	OFF	2005/06/20 09:53

S57	139	("3985962" "4186380" "4207431" "4361851" "4475123" "4491983" "4528589" "4536791" "4577224" "4601028" "4633462" "4641304" "4672533" "4757460" "4771391" "4804248" "4858224" "4907224" "4912721" "4980886" "5012469" "5014125" "5050213" "5113499" "5131041" "5136690" "5142690" "5155590" "5157657" "5159592" "5166930" "5166931" "5181107" "5185860" "5195092" "5208665" "5214390" "5226120" "5235619" "5239540" "5251324" "5261044" "5271041" "5276789" "5278833" "5287351" "5295140" "5295244" "5303234" "5327554" "5333183" "5347304" "5361259" "5390181" "5404505" "5423003" "5423006" "5436909" "5440555" "5471399" "5473599" "5481542" "5483631" "5504921" "5515361" "5515418" "5517488" "5517502" "5517618" "5521925" "5533108" "5534913" "5535206" "5535403" "5553287" "5572640" "5586121" "5594798" "5595997" "5604528" "5608446" "5610910" "5612959" "5644706" "5650994" "5654746" "5675732" "5701465" "5706277" "5708655" "5710884" "5712897" "5720025" "5721780" "5724492" "5729682" "5737311" "5737316" "5751706" "5751707" "5751971" "5768280" "5790548" "5790806" "5793753" "5796718" "5799002" "5799016" "5805591" "5805596" "5808671" "5808886" "5812819" "5818845" "5850115" "5878855" "5828666" "5835696" "5841468" "5845001"	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR	OR	OFF	2005/06/20 09:53
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S59	236773	dynamic	USPAT	OR	OFF	2005/06/20 09:53
S60	529518	dynamic\$5	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2005/06/20 09:53
S61	291272	dynamic\$4	USPAT	OR	OFF	2005/06/20 09:53
S62	236773	dynamic	USPAT	OR	OFF	2005/06/20 09:53
S63	11840	S61 and IP and address	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2005/06/20 09:53
S64	1352	S63 and probabilit\$2 and (network and (manag\$4 or monitor\$3))	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2005/06/20 09:53
S65	0	S64 and ("moving weighted mean average") and wireless	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2005/06/20 09:53
S66	608	S64 and wireless	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2005/06/20 09:53
S67	3	S66 and (IP adj server)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2005/06/20 09:53
S68	608	S64 and wireless	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2005/06/20 09:53
S69	17	"6427170"	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2005/06/20 09:53
S70	16	("6427170").URPN.	USPAT	OR	OFF	2005/06/20 09:53
S71	0	("6804701").URPN.	USPAT	OR	OFF	2005/06/20 09:53

S72	1	determin\$4 adj total adj IP adj address	USPAT	OR	OFF	2005/06/20 09:53
S73	41	"5970477"	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2005/06/20 09:53
S74	138	"6012088"	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2005/06/20 09:53
S75	61	"5809423"	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2005/06/20 09:53
S76	15	"6147986"	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2005/06/20 09:53
S77	841	pool same (IP adj address)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2005/06/20 09:53
S78	25	S77 same total	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2005/06/20 09:53
S79	11	S78 and wireless	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2005/06/20 09:53
S80	4	S79 and @ad<"20011023"	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2005/06/20 09:53
S81	0	"total wireless ip address"	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2005/06/20 09:53

S82	0	"sum wireless ip address"	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2005/06/20 09:53
S83	16	"wireless ip address"	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2005/06/20 09:53
S84	11	S83 and @ad<"20011023"	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2005/06/20 09:53
S85	1426102	minimum near\$4 "IP address"	USPAT	OR	OFF	2005/06/20 09:53
S86	141	minimum same "IP address"	USPAT	OR	OFF	2005/06/20 09:53
S87	134	S86 and @ad<"20011023"	USPAT	OR	OFF	2005/06/20 09:53
S88	17	"6427170"	USPAT	OR	OFF	2005/06/20 09:53
S89	1	"6857018"	USPAT	OR	OFF	2005/06/20 09:53
S90	7	"6510153"	USPAT	OR	OFF	2005/06/20 09:53
S91	5761	guard adj band	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2005/06/20 09:53
S92	10	S91 and DHCP	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2005/06/20 09:53
S93	13979321	S92 @ad<"2001102301"	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2005/06/20 09:53
S94	8	S92 and @ad<"20011023"	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2005/06/20 09:53
S95	260	S91 and "IP" and address	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2005/06/20 09:53

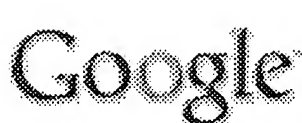
S96	4	S91 same "IP address"	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2005/06/20 09:53
S97	2	S96 and @ad<"20011023"	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2005/06/20 09:53
S98	4	S91 same "IP address"	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2005/06/20 09:53
S99	0	S91 same analsis	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2005/06/20 09:53
S10 0	83	S91 same analysis	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2005/06/20 09:53
S10 1	44	S100 and @ad<"20011023"	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2005/06/20 09:53
S10 2	2864	adjust\$4 and S91	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2005/06/20 09:53
S10 3	4225123	adjust\$4 near\$4 S91	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2005/06/20 09:53
S10 4	4225123	adjust\$4 near\$4 S91	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2005/06/20 09:53
S10 5	2720173	adjust near\$4 "guard band"	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2005/06/20 09:53

S10 6	1568130	S105 and @ad<"20011023"	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2005/06/20 09:53
S10 7	7	"6510153"	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2005/06/20 09:53
S10 8	2	priority adj "IP address"	USPAT	OR	OFF	2005/06/20 09:53
S10 9	191196	time near10 (sensitive critical dependent)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO	OR	ON	2006/01/17 13:57
S11 0	97	(IP adj address) same S109	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO	OR	ON	2006/01/17 12:40
S11 1	97	(IP adj address\$2) same S109	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO	OR	ON	2006/01/17 12:41
S11 2	47	S111 and (@ad<"20011023" @rlad<"20011023")	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO	OR	ON	2006/01/17 13:00
S11 3	856	allocat\$3 adj IP adj address\$2	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO	OR	ON	2006/01/17 12:54
S11 4	258	dynamic\$4 adj allocat\$3 adj IP adj address\$2	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO	OR	ON	2006/01/17 12:59
S11 5	1	S114 same S109	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO	OR	ON	2006/01/17 12:57
S11 6	4270	DHCP or (dynamic\$4 adj allocat\$3 adj IP adj address\$2)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO	OR	ON	2006/01/17 13:30
S11 7	16	S116 same S109	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO	OR	ON	2006/01/17 13:00

S11 8	9	S117 and (@ad<"20011023" @rlad<"20011023")	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO	OR	ON	2006/01/17 13:58
S11 9	0	S115 and (@ad<"20011023" @rlad<"20011023")	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO	OR	ON	2006/01/17 13:31
S12 0	10	S116 near10 S109	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO	OR	ON	2006/01/17 13:58
S12 1	5	S120 and (@ad<"20011023" @rlad<"20011023")	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO	OR	ON	2006/01/17 13:31
S12 2	236485	time with (sensitive critical dependent)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO	OR	ON	2006/01/17 13:57
S12 3	11	S116 with S109	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO	OR	ON	2006/01/17 13:58
S12 4	5	S123 and (@ad<"20011023" @rlad<"20011023")	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO	OR	ON	2006/01/17 13:58
S12 5	147762	emergency	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2006/01/19 16:07
S12 6	30047	emergency and (IP address\$2)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2006/01/19 16:09
S12 7	5514	emergency and (IP address\$2) and alloca\$5	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2006/01/19 16:08
S12 8	5855923	"4" and (@ad<"20011023" @rlad<"20011023")	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2006/01/19 16:08

S12 9	4062	S127 and (@ad<"20011023" @rlad<"20011023")	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2006/01/19 16:09
S13 0	6181	emergency same (IP address\$2)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2006/01/19 16:10
S13 1	3163	S130 and (@ad<"20011023" @rlad<"20011023")	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2006/01/19 16:10
S13 2	159	emergency same (IP adj address\$2)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2006/01/19 16:10
S13 3	3163	S131 and (@ad<"20011023" @rlad<"20011023")	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2006/01/19 16:10
S13 4	46	S132 and (@ad<"20011023" @rlad<"20011023")	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2006/01/19 18:33
S13 5	1	"20030236911" and truncate	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2006/01/19 19:44
S13 6	14	"5872920"	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2006/01/19 19:48
S13 7	4433	ethernet near10 TCP/IP	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2006/01/19 19:49
S13 8	1980	ethernet near10 TCP/IP near10 network	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2006/01/19 19:49

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Web Results 1 - 10 of about 19,200 for time sensitive IP address, time insensitive IP address, DHCP. (0.25

ENT: DHCP and IP Addresses - Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol ...

At the same **time**, most network managers are reluctant to use **DHCP** to assign **addresses** to servers. Conventional TCP/IP **address** wisdom for servers, it seems, ...
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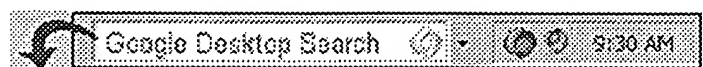
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1 [Identification and classification: Class-of-service mapping for QoS: a statistical signature-based approach to IP traffic classification](#)



Matthew Roughan, Subhabrata Sen, Oliver Spatscheck, Nick Duffield

 October 2004 **Proceedings of the 4th ACM SIGCOMM conference on Internet measurement**

Publisher: ACM Press

Full text available: pdf(707.69 KB)

 Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [index terms](#)

The ability to provide different Quality of Service (QoS) guarantees to traffic from different applications is a highly desired feature for many IP network operators, particularly for enterprise networks. Although various mechanisms exist for providing QoS in the network, QoS is yet to be widely deployed. We believe that a key factor holding back widespread QoS adoption is the absence of suitable methodologies/processes for appropriately mapping the traffic from different applications to diff ...

Keywords: class of service (CoS), quality of service (QoS), statistical signature, traffic classification

2 [Performance Modeling and Simulation of Dynamic and Rapid Auto-configuration Protocols for Ad-hoc Wireless Networks](#)

Ravi Vaidyanathan, Latha Kant, Anthony McAuley, Michael Bereschinsky

 March 2003 **Proceedings of the 36th annual symposium on Simulation**

Publisher: IEEE Computer Society

Full text available: pdf(193.28 KB)

 Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [index terms](#)

The use of wireless communications networks has gained phenomenal momentum, resulting in the widespread deployment and expansion of wireless network infrastructure. The dynamic and unpredictable environment characteristic of wireless ad-hoc networks coupled with the scarcity of wireless network resources, limit and may even preclude the use of conventional subnet configuration protocols like the Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) [1]. The problem of auto-configuration is further exacerbated by th ...

3 [Multimedia: Cellular universal IP: a low delay mobility scheme based on universal IP addressing](#)



Patrick P. Lam, Soung C. Liew, Jack Y. B. Lee

 October 2005 **Proceedings of the 8th ACM international symposium on Modeling, analysis and simulation of wireless and mobile systems MSWiM '05**

Publisher: ACM Press

Full text available: pdf(2.52 MB)

 Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [index terms](#)

The concept of care-of-address (CoA) is a major cause of excessive handoff delay in Mobile IPv6 for real time multimedia traffic. Many schemes eliminate the use of CoA at the micro-mobility scale, but leave the macro-mobility unsolved. This paper proposes a novel alternative IPv6 mobility scheme based on *universal addressing* - Cellular Universal IP (CUIP) - for real-time traffic in wireless access networks. In CUIP, a mobile node is addressed with a universal IP address regardless of its ...

Keywords: IP mobility, handoff, macro-mobility, micro-mobility

4 Session 2: Defending against hitlist worms using network address space randomization



S. Antonatos, P. Akritidis, E. P. Markatos, K. G. Anagnostakis

November 2005 **Proceedings of the 2005 ACM workshop on Rapid malware WORM '05**

Publisher: ACM Press

Full text available: pdf(433.30 KB) Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [index terms](#)

Worms are self-replicating malicious programs that represent a major security threat for the Internet, as they can infect and damage a large number of vulnerable hosts at timescales where human responses are unlikely to be effective. Sophisticated worms that use precomputed hitlists of vulnerable targets are especially hard to contain, since they are harder to detect, and spread at rates where even automated defenses may not be able to react in a timely fashion. This paper examines a new proactive ...

Keywords: internet worms, network security, randomization, traffic analysis

5 Mobile IP and the IETF



Charles E. Perkins

July 2000 **ACM SIGMOBILE Mobile Computing and Communications Review**, Volume 4 Issue 3

Publisher: ACM Press

Full text available: pdf(645.70 KB) Additional Information: [full citation](#), [index terms](#)

6 Accounting and management: WilmaGate: a new open access gateway for hotspot management



Mauro Brunato, Danilo Severina

September 2005 **Proceedings of the 3rd ACM international workshop on Wireless mobile applications and services on WLAN hotspots WMASH '05**

Publisher: ACM Press

Full text available: pdf(206.13 KB) Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [index terms](#)

Wireless access has already become a ubiquitous way to connect to the Internet, but the mushrooming of wireless access infrastructures throughout the world has given rise to a wide range of user authentication, authorization and accounting (AAA) mechanisms, with lots of incompatible "standards", each having its unique features and responding to specific problems. The WilmaGate system has been developed in order to provide a viable alternative to such a scenario. The assumptions that led to this s ...


Keywords: access gateways, authentication, authorization, open access networks, wireless networks

7 Remote Linux explained

Richard Ferri

January 2002 **Linux Journal**, Volume 2002 Issue 93

Publisher: Specialized Systems Consultants, Inc.

Full text available:  [html\(25.94 KB\)](#) Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [index terms](#)

Learn to take advantage of the benefits of remote booting.

8 Data and Content: MarconiNet supporting streaming media over localized wireless multicast



Ashutosh Dutta, Subir Das, Wai Chen, Anthony McAuley, Henning Schulzrinne, Onur Altintas
September 2002 **Proceedings of the 2nd international workshop on Mobile commerce**

Publisher: ACM Press

Full text available:  [pdf\(464.72 KB\)](#) Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [citations](#), [index terms](#)

Flexible multi-media streaming such as advertisement insertion, location based services, mobility and wireless access are vital components that make existing Internet Radio and TV networks more attractive for the roaming users. All of these applications also provide added value to telematics, and military usage including coordination, education, situation awareness, distributed simulation, battlefield communication and multi-player games. While content distribution over a wired network can be rea ...

Keywords: join/leave latency, marconinet, multicast, streaming

9 A method of data transfer control during handoffs in mobile-IP based multimedia networks



P. Venkataram, R. Rajavelsamy, S. Laxmaiah

April 2001 **ACM SIGMOBILE Mobile Computing and Communications Review**, Volume 5 Issue 2

Publisher: ACM Press

Full text available:  [pdf\(796.18 KB\)](#) Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [citations](#)

Applications that require untethered access, in real-time, to multimedia information sources are made possible by mobile multimedia networks. These include support for decision makers in the field, crisis management and response, law enforcement, etc. The multimedia applications demand constant and continuous flow of data from the integrated sources. So, the network should support continuous transfer of information to the mobile hosts. However, the handoffs initiated by the mobile hosts will not ...

10 Dealing with high speed links and other measurement challenges: Charging from sampled network usage



Nick Duffield, Carsten Lund, Mikkel Thorup

November 2001 **Proceedings of the 1st ACM SIGCOMM Workshop on Internet Measurement**

Publisher: ACM Press

Full text available:  [pdf\(2.15 MB\)](#) Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [citations](#), [index terms](#)


IP flows have heavy-tailed packet and byte size distributions. This make them poor candidates for uniform sampling---i.e. selecting 1 in N flows---since omission or inclusion of a large flow can have a large effect on estimated total traffic. Flows selected in this manner are thus unsuitable for use in usage sensitive billing. We propose instead using a size-dependent sampling scheme which gives priority to the larger contributions to customer usage. This turns the heavy tails to our adva ...

11 A course on TCP/IP networking with Linux

Chuck Liang

April 2000 **Journal of Computing Sciences in Colleges , Proceedings of the fifth annual CCSC northeastern conference on The journal of computing in small colleges**,
Volume 15 Issue 5

Publisher: Consortium for Computing Sciences in Colleges , Consortium for Computing Sciences in Colleges

Full text available:  [pdf\(46.35 KB\)](#) Additional Information: [full citation](#), [references](#), [citations](#), [index terms](#)

12 Application-layer mobility using SIP



Henning Schulzrinne, Elin Wedlund

July 2000 **ACM SIGMOBILE Mobile Computing and Communications Review**, Volume 4 Issue 3

Publisher: ACM Press

Full text available: [pdf\(1.34 MB\)](#)

Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [citations](#), [index terms](#)

Supporting mobile Internet multimedia applications requires more than just the ability to maintain connectivity across subnet changes. We describe how the Session Initiation Protocol (SIP) can help provide terminal, personal, session and service mobility to applications ranging from Internet telephony to presence and instant messaging. We also briefly discuss application-layer mobility for streaming multimedia applications initiated by RTSP.

13 Half layers: On demand label switching for spontaneous edge networks



Vincent Untz, Martin Heusse, Franck Rousseau, Andrzej Duda

August 2004 **Proceedings of the ACM SIGCOMM workshop on Future directions in network architecture**

Publisher: ACM Press

Full text available: [pdf\(267.58 KB\)](#)

Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [index terms](#)

We consider the problem of interconnecting hosts in spontaneous edge networks composed of various types of wired or wireless physical and link layer technologies. All or some hosts in a spontaneous network can be organized as a multi-hop ad hoc network, connected or not to the global Internet. We argue that this kind of networks requires a more sophisticated approach than standard IP forwarding: communication paths should be managed on a per flow basis, multiple paths need to be maintained to co ...

Keywords: MPLS, ad-hoc networks, autoconfiguration, spontaneous networks

14 Best poster papers from MobiHoc 2002: Virtual operator based AAA in wireless LAN hot spots with ad-hoc networking support



Junbiao Zhang, Jun Li, Stephen Weinstein, Nan Tu

June 2002 **ACM SIGMOBILE Mobile Computing and Communications Review**, Volume 6 Issue 3

Publisher: ACM Press

Full text available: [pdf\(180.11 KB\)](#)

Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [citations](#), [index terms](#)

Sound and effective authentication, authorization and accounting (AAA) schemes for convenient and secure mobile wireless accesses are of great importance given the increased popularity and business opportunities in public wireless LAN hot spots. One possible scheme, which uses the mobile users' service providers as the single point of contact for all AAA transactions, is emerging as a very promising solution. We refer to such service providers as "virtual operators". In this paper, we discuss va ...

15 Adaptive resource management for flow-based IP/ATM hybrid switching systems

Hao Che, San-qi Li, Arthur Lin

October 1998 **IEEE/ACM Transactions on Networking (TON)**, Volume 6 Issue 5

Publisher: IEEE Press

Full text available: [pdf\(570.85 KB\)](#)

Additional Information: [full citation](#), [references](#), [index terms](#)

Keywords: adaptive resource management, cut-through switching, flow cache management, flow classification, flow-based IP/ATM hybrid switching

16 CSSV: towards a realistic tool for statically detecting all buffer overflows in C



Nurit Dor, Michael Rodeh, Mooly Sagiv

May 2003 **ACM SIGPLAN Notices , Proceedings of the ACM SIGPLAN 2003 conference on Programming language design and implementation PLDI '03**, Volume 38 Issue 5

Publisher: ACM Press

Full text available: pdf(294.91 KB) Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [citations](#), [index terms](#)

Erroneous string manipulations are a major source of software defects in C programs yielding vulnerabilities which are exploited by software viruses. We present **C String Static Verifier (CSSV)**, a tool that statically uncovers *all* string manipulation errors. Being a conservative tool, it reports all such errors at the expense of sometimes generating *false alarms*. Fortunately, only a small number of false alarms are reported, thereby proving that staticall ...

Keywords: abstract interpretation, buffer overflow, contracts, error detection, static analysis

17 Service infrastructure and network management: MobiDesk: mobile virtual desktop computing



Ricardo A. Baratto, Shaya Potter, Gong Su, Jason Nieh

September 2004 **Proceedings of the 10th annual international conference on Mobile computing and networking**

Publisher: ACM Press

Full text available: pdf(580.39 KB) Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [index terms](#)

We present MobiDesk, a mobile virtual desktop computing hosting infrastructure that leverages continued improvements in network speed, cost, and ubiquity to address the complexity, cost, and mobility limitations of today's personal computing infrastructure. MobiDesk transparently virtualizes a user's computing session by abstracting underlying system resources in three key areas: display, operating system, and network. It provides a thin virtualization layer that decouples a user's computing ses ...

Keywords: computer utility, network mobility, on-demand computing, process migration, thin-client computing, virtualization

18 A case for end system multicast (keynote address)



Yang-hua Chu, Sanjay G. Rao, Hui Zhang

June 2000 **ACM SIGMETRICS Performance Evaluation Review , Proceedings of the 2000 ACM SIGMETRICS international conference on Measurement and modeling of computer systems SIGMETRICS '00**, Volume 28 Issue 1

Publisher: ACM Press

Full text available: pdf(1.15 MB) Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [citations](#), [index terms](#)

The conventional wisdom has been that IP is the natural protocol layer for implementing multicast related functionality. However, ten years after its initial proposal, IP Multicast is still plagued with concerns pertaining to scalability, network management, deployment and support for higher layer functionality such as error, flow and congestion control. In this paper, we explore an alternative architecture for small and sparse groups, where end systems implement all multicast related funct ...

19 Mobility support using SIP




Elin Wedlund, Henning Schulzrinne


August 1999 **Proceedings of the 2nd ACM international workshop on Wireless mobile multimedia**

Publisher: ACM Press

Full text available: Additional Information:

 [pdf\(711.48 KB\)](#)[full citation](#), [references](#), [citations](#), [index terms](#)**20** [Forwarding database overhead for inter-domain routing](#)

Yakov Rekhter

January 1993 **ACM SIGCOMM Computer Communication Review**, Volume 23 Issue 1**Publisher:** ACM PressFull text available:  [pdf\(1.27 MB\)](#)Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [citations](#), [index terms](#)

The network layer of the current Internet is built around the packet switched architecture. As the Internet grows both in size and diversity of services, providing mechanisms to contain the growth of information that is necessary to correctly perform packet switching becomes one of the crucial issues in the overall Internet architecture. The dominate factor of this issue is the routing data stored in Forwarding Information Bases. This paper analyzes storage overhead associated with the inter-dom ...

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